

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1884.

No. 17.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 21, 1884.

Terrible storms in Georgia. Lauder, M.P. for Grey, died suddenly yesterday.

A powder explosion in London, Ont., killed three men.

A mine explosion in Pennsylvania killed seventy men.

The suit of Gordon Brown vs. Nelson, involving the ownership of Globe stock was won by the plaintiff.

Hayter Reed has been appointed administrator of the North-West during the absence of Dewdney, who has gone to British Columbia.

Costigan has resigned his portfolio, but was allowed to withdraw the resignation. The cause of the trouble was his dissolute habits, but he has promised reformation.

The terrible floods which inundated the Ohio and Mississippi valleys are now receding. Great loss of property and some lives are reported. Whole towns were submerged and desolated by its ravages.

The Gladstone government has been sustained by a majority of forty in its Egyptian policy. The Irish party opposed the government. O'Connor and Price denounced Parnell. Bradlaugh was not allowed to take his seat. He has been advanced for Northampton.

The French members are making great demands for their province, and it was at one time believed they would desert Sir John. At a caucus Langevin and Chapleau offered to resign. The difficulty is not settled yet, only fixed up. Langevin and Chapleau have quarrelled.

The farmers' delegation have returned and reported having been courteously received but no redress was offered for their grievances nor concessions of right. It was decided to hold a provincial convention here on March 5th to discuss the situation. Feeling in the country said to be strongly against the government for not remedying our ills.

Norquay is not making much headway at Ottawa. Sir John sent for him and he is still there. It is believed that aid will be offered to build branch railways in the North-West. It is claimed that Norquay's efforts were hindered by the opposition of Scott, Royal and Watson, with Little, who issued papers at Ottawa opposing Norquay.

The C.P.R. resolutions were carried by 75 majority. All the Manitoba members except Watson voted yea. Cameron's amendment for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the affairs of the company, the cost of the work done, etc., was voted down yesterday by seventy majority. Ross (Lisgar) made a strong speech favoring the terms. Vail moved the six months' hoist, and Blake moved an amendment to the amendment that before granting the loan government should inform the house as to proposals for further subsidies to provinces or companies or whether further aid was to be provided for works in connection with the C.P.R. Both amendments were defeated, the first by 73 and Blake's by 75 majority. The original resolutions then carried.

QU'APPELLE, Feb. 22, 1884.

Weather calm and mild.

Edmonton mail left on time this week.

A. J. Baker, Qu'Appelle emigration agent, arrived here last week from Ontario where he has been for the past two months.

Jess Williams was tried for the murder of James H. Adams at Calgary on Wednesday before Judge McLeod. The jury were only out five minutes when they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. His honor asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him. As he had nothing to say his honor then passed the following sentence: "You Jess Williams will be hanged by the neck between the hours of eight and ten a.m. on March twenty-ninth, and may the lord have mercy on your soul." The sentence did not appear to effect the negro at all. He was the coolest of the crowd.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, Feb. 22, 1884.

Weather milder to-day.

The P. A. silver cornet band serenaded hon. L. Clarke on Wednesday night; in response he gave \$50 towards band fund.

A band concert was held yesterday. The audience was surprised at the progress of the band, the credit of which was due to bandmaster St. Louis.

A complimentary dinner was given on Tuesday by the Saskatchewan club in honor of Mr. L. Clarke. Between fifty and sixty guests were present. A party was given at Mrs. William Stewart's on Wednesday evening to Miss Clarke. Both went to Winnipeg on Thursday.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 22, 1884.

Ballantine's stage leaves for Swift Current, Monday.

Weather, lately, has been cold and windy, but to-day is warm and pleasant.

A soiree is to be given to-night under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

J. M. Rae, Indian agent, returned from Prince Albert on Wednesday evening.

A large number of freighters have left for Swift Current for goods for the various stores.

H. Prince returned from Winnipeg Sunday, having purchased a combined grist and saw mill which will be in operation in time for next season's crop.

F. A. Smart, lately of the firm of A. MacDonald & Co., has entered into partnership with Mahaffey & Clinksill. Messrs. Smart & Clinksill go east by next mail.

The Hudson's bay company are about removing to the west side of Battle river. They will occupy the house formerly used by F. Otton as a hotel, until the completion of their new store.

A petition praying the government to lessen the stringency of the present liquor legislation has been circulated here but failed to obtain signatures. The feeling is strong against liquor being admitted into the territories more freely than at present.

LOCAL.

FRESH pork 15c to 18c, and beef 13c to 15c.

GARDEN seeds are beginning to be inquired for.

F. GREENWOOD talks of starting a stage line to Calgary.

W. ANDERSON returned from Saddle lake on Saturday last.

A CALF two months old, belonging to G. Henderson, was frozen to death on Wednesday night last.

PUBLIC school examination on Friday next 29th inst., commencing at 9 a.m. Distribution of prizes in the afternoon.

SOCIAL dance at R. McKernan's, south side, on Wednesday night. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant time.

MAIL arrived on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and left at 8 o'clock last night. Six bags of mail matter. J. Todd carrier.

J. ASHEN has returned from delivering 2,500 Pigeon lake fish at Bear Hill for the Indian department. Price delivered \$7 per hundred.

FRESH eggs, which have been held at 75c and \$1 per dozen all winter, are coming down to 50c. The market is not glutted, at that price, however.

A COPY of the Qu'Appelle Recorder has been received. It is of the same size as the Moosejaw News. J. E. Wells is editor. It is stiff on North-West rights.

GRAND ball at C. Paquet's Half-way house, Horse hill creek, on Monday morning last, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Isaac Gagnon to Miss Belcourt. Over fifty guests were present.

A FREIGHTER named Rickleson, who has been camped on the south side for some time lost a large Canadian horse on Thursday night from a swelling in the abdomen. The horse was worth upwards of \$300.

R. McKERNAN, south side, has taken out 150 pieces of flatted timber to be used in out-buildings to be erected next season. The timber was procured between the Bow river and Hay lakes trails about ten miles from town.

IN answer to the petition sent down some time ago by Mr. Osborne in reference to a mail route by way of Calgary, the post office department sends word that it has taken the matter into its earnest consideration.

FEBRUARY is called by the Indians the stormy moon. There was generally more loss of life on the plains during February than in any other month in the year. March which is called the stormy month in other countries is generally calm and mild in the North-West.

A FRIEND of Mr. A. Murray of Horse hill plain writing from Somerset, in the Pembina mountain region of Manitoba gives a rather doleful account of farmers' prospects in that usually favored region. Both wheat and oats were badly frozen. The best wheat is only worth 40c a bushel and scarcely any can be sold at that price. Oats are worth 18c. No demand for barley. Beef and pork 6c a pound. A frost occurred on the 22nd of August and again on the 7th of September. On October 10th six inches of snow fell, but this soon went away, and plowing was continued until the 1st of November. Weather continued mild until December, and then turned very cold. Edmonton does not appear to be the worst place in the North-West after all.

THE consumption of pain-killer, burdock blood bitters, beef, iron and wine, hop bitters, yellow oil, sweet spirits of nitre, cognac water, essences and extracts of various kinds, for the purpose of producing drunk, has reached such proportions here that it has become necessary to somewhat restrict the sale of these articles. As the law stands a permit is required for the sale of any mixture of which alcohol is one of the principal component parts as it is in all these and kindred essences, extracts and remedies. As the enforcing of the letter of the law would obviously cause considerable inconvenience without any compensating benefit accruing, it has not, up to the present time, been enforced, and if inconvenience now results, those who have misused these mixtures are the parties to be blamed.

THE second number of the North-West Territories Gazette arrived by last mail. It contains a complete list of all the magistrates, issuers of marriage licenses and notaries public appointed in the Territories by the present governor or his predecessor. The list of officials of these three varieties resident in the vicinity of Edmonton was published in the Bulletin some time ago. The Gazette contains the proclamation of the town of Moosejaw, the election of councillors to take place on Feb. 4th. Regulations for the naturalization of aliens are also contained, the naturalization being effected before a stipendiary magistrate. Private bills to be introduced at the next session of the North-West council must be advertised in a local paper for three months of the six months next preceding the session of the council, and the parties seeking to have the bill passed must pay into the general revenue fund of the territories one hundred dollars.

THE marriage of Mr. H. Fraser of Edmonton to Miss Maggie Pruden of Victoria, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Pruden, formerly of Lac la Biche, took place in the Methodist church, Edmonton, on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. B. Baird, Presbyterian minister. C. W. Sutter was groomsmen and Miss Caroline Pruden, sister of the bride was bridesmaid. The church was filled with relatives and well-wishers of the couple. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a wedding procession was formed, showing a grand turn out of gay horses and cutters, many coloured ribbons and smiling faces, which proceeded to the H.B.C. fort and back again by way of Main street to the house of Mr. A. Rowland, brother-in-law of the groom, where an excellent wedding breakfast had been provided under the care of Mr. Goodridge of the Jasper house, assisted by Mr. Jas. Lauder. When full justice had been done to the variety of eatables the party adjourned to the house of Mr. J. Sinclair near by, where dancing was commenced and kept up with spirit all afternoon and evening, not ceasing until daylight on Friday morning.

THE entertainment in aid of the public school in Kelly's hall last night was well attended. Mr. D. Ross occupied the chair and Mrs. J. A. McDougall acted as organist. The programme was as follows: Chairman's address, in which he said that although circumstances compelled the absence of some of those who had intended to assist, he thought the audience would find that there was still sufficient wit, beauty and talent to entertain them, while if they were not entertained they would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their money was spent in a good cause. Rev. Canon Newton gave an address defining the word educate—to draw out—in its wide and deep meaning. Song by the company, Good old friends. Song by Mrs. J. H. Long, Sweet evening bells. Song by G. A. Blake, Warrior bold. The chairman said he did not agree with the sentiments of this song; his belief was that "He that fights and runs away will live to fight another day." Reading by T. Henderson, The Gawk's errand, an April fool story in Scottish dialect. Song by W. Stiff, Her bright smile haunts me still. An address Rev. A. B. Baird dealing with the idea of education in its widest sense, as well in everyday life as in schools. Recitation, Miss May Wilson, Curfew must not ring to-night. Instrumental duet, W. Stiff and Mrs. J. A. McDougall, medley. Intermission of ten minutes. Song by J. R. Michael, The Veteran; reading by A. Dawson, Parody on the Burial of Sir John Moore, encore, Look at the clock. Duett by Messrs. Stiff and Blake, Larboard Watch. Song D. Ross, White squall, encore, The Englishman. Song C. Patterson, Ireland, encore, Old Hen. Song and chorus by the company, Skidmore guards. God Save the Queen by the assembly, concluded the entertainment. The room was then cleared and dancing was indulged in for a few hours. Proceeds, \$58.75.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NOTICE.—All accounts due us and not paid by 10th March will be placed in court for collection. No exceptions.
JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
Seedsmen.

4-3 Main street, Winnipeg.

NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED, neatly and quickly, at the Bulletin office.

GRIP and VENNOIS ALMANACS, and VALENTINES, at Wilson's drug store.

NOTICE.—The Crown Timber Office has been removed to the south side of the river, opposite the fort, Edmonton. THOS. ANDERSON.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to Lamoureux Bros. for threshing are requested to settle either in cash or grain on or before the end of February.

LOST.—A bag of wearing apparel, between town and A. Rowland's. Liberal reward on delivery to J. A. McDougall & Co. or at Bulletin office. WM. PRICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; also free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 23, 1884.

PA-QUA-SE KUN.

ALTHOUGH as a rule the columns of the **BULLETIN** are not open to anonymous correspondents, yet for the sake of further ventilating the matter of the Indian flour contract an exception is made in favor of the letter appearing in last issue, dealing with that subject. The more so because the writer takes upon himself to justify the course taken by the government or Indian department in the matter, that thereby the readers of the **BULLETIN** may be made aware of the best that can be said for that view of the case and how little that best is. In regard to the opening statement made by the writer, that the **BULLETIN** held injustice had been done "through the action of the government in securing flour from the east," it is not correct. The injustice consisted in not allowing the people here who were best able to supply the flour, and at the lowest figures, an opportunity of tendering for the contract. The people of Edmonton are well aware that neither the government nor any of its departments are likely to show them any favor, or give them a contract at a higher figure than other parties would fill it at. They do not ask, expect, or want such a thing, and know that it would be an injustice to others—to those who could have filled the contract more cheaply, and to the public at large, who would have to pay the extra price on their account—if it were done. It is precisely on this ground that they claim an injustice to have been done in the present instance—that they in every probability would have filled the contract more cheaply, and therefore were justly entitled to it while the Canadian public is robbed of the difference between the price now paid and that which would have been paid to them. Until the figures at which the flour is being supplied are known this point must remain a mystery but had the tenders been advertised here there would have been no mystery nor question in the matter.

Touching this question of the price at which the flour is being supplied, we are informed that offers were made to the Indian department in the fall for the filling of the contract at \$5 per hundred, and 200 sacks were actually supplied at that price. Supposing the imported flour to have been purchased in Winnipeg at \$2 per hundred, which is very low for a good article, the freight to Calgary to be 50c, and that to Edmonton \$3, the ordinary rates, the flour would cost laid down at Edmonton \$5.50 per hundred or 50c a sack more than it would had it been supplied at Edmonton. On 2,500 sacks, the probable quantity supplied this would be a loss to the country of \$1,250. If the flour was purchased in Winnipeg at a less rate than \$2 per sack it is fair to presume that it was damaged, not only a part of it as our correspondent alleges was the case with the Edmonton flour, but each and every individual sack, and therefore unfit for food, and no doubt a year or two hence some one will be found to rise up and assert that such was the case. If, however, the price be as rumored, \$8 a sack, and the quantity as also rumored not so good as the average of the Edmonton flour of this season, or even of past seasons, the loss to the country is some \$7,500 and the Indian or his stomach is quite as likely to rise in rebellion as before.

Admitting for the sake of argument that the Edmonton flour heretofore supplied was all, or worse than, our correspondent asserts, it does not follow because certain residents of Edmonton filled the contract or contracts alluded to unsatisfactorily, that therefore no resident of Edmonton could have done or would do otherwise. There was and is money enough in the settlement to give the necessary security for the due fulfillment of the contracts and if the security were deposited and the contracts were not so fulfilled, the government would be the amount of the se-

curity ahead. Right here it might be mentioned that although I. G. Baker & Co. on one occasion at least supplied the Indian department with flour below the quality required by the terms of the contract, this did not prevent the firm from afterwards being allowed to tender or from afterwards receiving this and many other government contracts.

In attempting to make out a case against the Edmonton contractors our correspondent makes some strong accusations against the Canadian government and its agents, namely, that they supplied the Indians with flour so unwholesome as to cause sickness amongst them. It must be remembered that it was not the Edmonton contractors but the government that was bound to supply the Indians, the contractors merely supplying the government, and if it was an injustice for the contractors to supply the government with such bad flour the injustice of the government in supplying such flour to the Indians was fully as great if not greater. Because the government or its agents bought and paid for bad flour that was no reason why the Indians should be compelled to accept it instead of the good flour which they were entitled to receive. The simple fact was that although the flour may not have been up to the standard the government knew they were getting it at a much cheaper rate than flour could be laid down from elsewhere and they were quite content that the bad flour, if it was bad, should be supplied rather than they should have to pay the price for good flour.

As to whether lack in quality or quantity was the greater cause of disaffection among the Indians we would gently remind all concerned that the only time the Indians really went in for business, namely, last summer, the complaint was in regard to the quantity or rather lack of quantity, for they were at that time receiving none so that they were not in a position to say whether the quality was good, bad or indifferent.

WHEN the syndicate bargain was first made the C.P.R.Co. dictated their terms and if these were not sufficiently liberal they alone are to blame? That these terms were lavish in their liberality there is no doubt, and as little that the affairs of the company have been most economically managed. Why then do the company require a loan of \$22,500,000 from the government in order to complete their road? In the first place it is by no means certain that they actually require this money. The chances are that they ask for it principally because they expect to get it, and of course a sum of that amount would never come amiss. If they do need it at all, by the showing of their own president, it is not for the legitimate purposes of the road. There are two reasons, however, that would tend to render the company a little more hard up at the present time, than they would naturally be. One is the fact that a very large part of their resources have been employed in the purchase of various local roads in Ontario and Quebec, for the purpose of monopolizing as far as possible the traffic of these two provinces, and if the representatives of these provinces in parliament vote the loan demanded they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing it not to build a great national highway but to pay for the placing of their own railways under the control of a monopoly. The second reason is that contrary to expectation the sales of land have not been anything like what they were expected to be. Of the great sale made to the North-West land company last year half has been thrown back upon the syndicate's hands. For this falling off in sales the collapse of the boom must be to a certain extent held responsible, but the uninviting appearance of the country through which the railroad runs from Moosejaw to Calgary has even more to do with it. The perversity of the Mackenzie government in their determination to run the C.P.R. north of the Duck and Riding mountains, has been fully equalled by that of the present company in running their line through the poorest part of the country for such a long distance for the purpose of striking the mountains in a most difficult place for crossing, instead of taking the original Fleming line, which took in the best of the country all the way across the plains and struck the moun-

tains at the best pass in the range. Had the latter line been taken the land sales would have continued as long as there was land to sell, and the crossing of the mountains would not have been such a drain upon the resources of the company, while over and above all a very much better road would have been secured. It is outrageous that the country should be compelled to recoup the company for the loss sustained by reason of their own perversity in running their line through a region of which the land is unsaleable, while of the two the country has suffered the greater loss from this cause. Perhaps, however, the making of a distinction between the company and the country is unwarranted. Formerly in Canadian politics "country" was spelled "p-a-r-t-y" but from the way matters are now shaping it ought to be spelled "s-y-n-d-i-c-a-t-e."

THERE seems to be quite a disposition in Manitoba to boom premier Norquay for a seat in the federal cabinet as a representative and champion of North-West rights. By what subtle process of reasoning those who clamor for the non-interference of the general government in provincial matters can bring even themselves to believe that they are entitled to interfere in federal matters by demanding a seat in the cabinet for a man, not because he is able to discharge the duties of the office better than any one else, but merely because he belongs to their province, is a mystery. If interference of the federal government in provincial affairs is entirely unjustifiable, which it certainly is, and liable to result in serious complications, provincial interference in federal affairs is even more so. In the former case the majority dictates to the one but in the latter the one dictates to the majority, which is altogether contrary to the principles of free government. In advocating this course the upholders of provincial rights oppose their own principles and break down their own case. Were this request acceded to it would be a cheap way of shutting the mouths of at least a portion of the Manitoba agitators, and would put the whole party in a wrong light before the people of Canada. Inasmuch as they demanded more than they were willing to concede they showed themselves as not desiring a fair deal but the best end of the bargain. While the wrongs of the North-West would not be an atom nearer redress with Norquay in the cabinet than out of it, it could be said that the people of the North-West had been granted more than they were in justice entitled to and yet they complained. If this agitation was started for the purpose of procuring soft seats for such traitors and time servers as Norquay and his pals instead of doing away with the abuses of the land administration, railway monopoly and excessive customs charges on the people of the country it has been a most outrageous farce. Since Norquay has been in power in Manitoba has he not always been, is he not now and would he not always be pliant as a dish cloth for the uses of the past, present or any possible future administrations at Ottawa? Does any sane man suppose that if Norquay once had his fat person planted in a cabinet seat that any question of North-West rights or principle of any kind or anything short of a red hot poker directly applied could start him out of, or even make him uneasy in it? Would the tool, the always handy, though not ever sharp tool, turn to the workman, and do instead of being done with? Not likely. The people of Manitoba, out of their minds at the last election, must be having a relapse to dream otherwise and the government at Ottawa must be out of its mind if it does not seize upon such an opportunity of closing the mouths of independent and honest men by adding only a nonentity to the cabinet. Since Norquay has been before the people of Manitoba he has shown himself capable of sacrificing any principle for place—even without power—or favor. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots.

Tobacco was grown successfully in the R. C. mission garden at Lac la Biche, last summer. A small quantity was manufactured into common plug smoking tobacco. The manufactured article resembles myrtle navy in appearance, but is much stronger—too strong indeed for pleasant smoking. Tobacco has been grown at Lac la Biche for many years with few if any failures.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

CHURCHILL.

During one of the winters of Mr. Sinclair's stay at Churchill, he, in company with a number of H.B. men, made a trip up Churchill river about one hundred miles, and thence across country to a large lake situated west of York factory, between the Nelson and Churchill rivers. The trip was made with dog trains for the purpose of procuring fish. The outward trip occupied eleven days as the snow was deep and soft and snow shoes had to be used all the time, while the return trip, owing to the snow having been made compact by drifting so that it would bear dogs and men, only occupied four days. The river was as large as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton and the first rapid was reached in six days travel from the fort. It was not large enough to prevent York boats from passing down or up it. The river as far as the rapid was apparently well adapted for navigation by river steamers. A number of small rapids were passed in the next two days' travel, which would prevent steamboat navigation. At the end of this time the river was left, and the party struck across country to the southward. The course of the river for the distance traversed was almost due north and south, but above that point it came from the west. The banks were as high as those of the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, rocky and covered with scrubby spruce. No large streams coming into the Churchill were passed. Reindeer and white partridges were the only game seen but both these were in thousands. The snow which was between four and five feet deep at Churchill became gradually deeper until a depth of between six and seven feet was reached. After travelling southward from the river two days the north-east end of the lake for which the party were making was reached. The scrub spruce growing along the banks of the Churchill was found to extend to a depth of about two miles from the river. The lake was bordered by a belt of similar extent but the spruce contained in it was excellent, some of it being more than two feet through. The country passed through between the river and lake was of a slightly rolling nature and very open, having bluffs of poplar large enough for rail timber and numerous enough for camping purposes scattered over its surface. Besides the poplar some small willow, neither of the common red or grey variety, commonly used by the natives for making brooms, were to be seen, but no other wood. The soil was probably sandy and rocky, this being on the edge of the Barren grounds extending between the Churchill and Nelson. A little further east in the summer season a person may pass dry shod from the one river to the other. To reach the south-west from the north-east end of the lake occupied a day. The fishery is carried on at the latter point regularly each winter by a band of Indians who speak a dialect of the Cree language and are known as Swampies. In going back the party travelled without snow shoes and by keeping going day and night made the return trip in four days. The fish procured at this lake were whitefish, about the size of those of Pigeon lake and are in immense numbers. They are caught in the fall before the ice sets in the lake. This lake is one of a chain extending from the Nelson to the Churchill river. During the trip the thermometer frequently registered 75 below, and the weather was very stormy but none of the party suffered except from trifling frost bites on the exposed parts of the face caused by exposing the face more completely for convenience of breathing when running.

The dogs which are the only domestic animals in use at Churchill and are employed for all purposes of traveling or hauling, are of the pure Esquimaux or "Husky" variety. In size and appearance they much resemble a timber wolf but carry the tail curled on the back and are of various colors. They were bred originally by the Huskies and are procured from them by the H.B. They are powerful and enduring and when hungry are very savage, as apt as not to spring upon the traveler even when in harness if he strikes them. In case one of them makes a spring the remainder pile on like a pack of wolves. A train of these dogs which had carried the H.B. mail packet from Churchill to York carried off and killed a baby at the latter fort while waiting for the return mail. All were shot. When travelling the dogs have to be chained up every night to keep them from eating the harness and destroying the loads. In summer they are chained each one to a single log which they can drag about with them slowly. Their rations when on the trip are a salt goose a day or two fish. Each train of four dogs will have 160 fish besides provisions for themselves and provisions and bedding for the men. A train with the packet will make the trip from Churchill to York, upwards of 200 miles, in six days, and the same back. Wood is hauled to the fort by trains of eight dogs yoked double. The distance is four miles, more than a cord is brought at a load and three trips a day are made.

The Esquimaux who inhabit the country northwest of Churchill are short, thick set, strong people from four and a half to five and a half feet high. They have fair skins and

black hair and eyes, and the men sometimes a black moustache. Their language is plain spoken and easy to learn. Their principal food in summer is whale blubber. In winter they never cook their food but in summer when they cook they do so thoroughly. They are good fighters and those who trade at Churchill are skilled in the use of guns. Formerly they used to fight with the Dog Rib Indians but finally succeeded in driving these off towards the northern part of the Mackenzie basin. They use besides guns and bows, daggers and spears as weapons. Their dress is principally of caribou skin untanned and the hair left on. Their boots are of caribou hide made with the hair inside, reaching nearly to the knee; trousers of caribou the hair outside reaching nearly to the knee, a short piece of the leg at the knee being left bare in all weathers; shirt of caribou, hair out; coat the same, coming to the belt in front and with a large flap behind, a hood for the head is attached to the coat; mittens of caribou, green hide the hair out. The women's dress much resembles that of the men except that the coat reaches to the knees before and behind, and the hood is much larger than that worn by the men. Besides serving as a covering for the head it is a couch in which the infants are carried. The sleighs used by the Esquimaux are about three feet wide and have runners thirty feet long. The runners are each of a solid plank hewed out of drift wood which is found along the coast. The runners are shod with a layer of black earth, put on wet in the fall which once frozen on remains all winter. Every morning this shodding is glazed over by water being spread over it, which at once turns into ice. The sleighs thus treated slip very easily. The same method is employed by the H.B.Co. with the runner sleighs used by them for hauling wood on. Several families use one of these sleighs for bringing their trade to the fort or for travelling from place to place, and when the wind is fair a sail is put up after the manner of an ice boat. Usually they are drawn by dogs, all that belong to the band being hitched to the sleigh, one Esquimaux hauling on the lead, and two others, one walking on each side, steadying the sleigh by means of a pole reaching out on either side, and at the same time helping to pull or push it along. Their trade of white foxes and other small animals is usually brought to the fort piled on these sleighs and frozen solid, it being impossible to skin the animals before they are frozen. In summer the Esquimaux use a shelter of parchment or scraped deer hides to keep the rain, sun and wind partially off and in winter build snow houses which are said to be very warm and comfortable.

The Chipewyan Indians, who range over the country between Hudson's bay and lake Athabasca are altogether different from the Esquimaux and similar in every respect to other Indians. The Indians of this tribe although not numerous, range over a greater extent of country than any other on the continent. They are good hunters and have a language most difficult to learn to speak or to understand. In travelling they use ordinary flat sleighs and Indian dogs. Each man drives a train of dogs with flat sleigh and drags a sleigh himself as well, besides occasionally shoveling on the sleigh in front. Of course they travel very slowly. Two bands of about 60 men each with women and children, range between Churchill, lake Athabasca and Isle la Crosse visiting Churchill in the spring and fall of alternate years, one band going as the other comes. None of them winter on the Hudson bay coast.

Geese, ducks, swans, waders and other water fowl are very abundant in the summer, the Barren grounds and the Hudson's bay and Arctic coasts bordering them being their regular breeding places. There are no partridges in summer as they all go north. The reindeer is the principal large game and is almost as numerous as the buffalo formerly was on the plains. This deer is in shape and color similar to a moose but of a smaller size, and with horns like an elk. The flesh is excellent eating. They are not ferocious. The Indians sometimes catch them in snares. In summer the great body range south-east nearly to York and in winter north-west to and beyond Churchill. Their food is the moss which grows on pine, white looking moss which grows on the ground, and the tops of willows. Although the main herd shifts its feeding grounds to points so far distant from each other straggling bands may be met with at any time in the country over which they roam.

Caribou are also in great numbers, and are valuable for their meat and hides, which form a great part of the clothing of the people of the country. The caribou is a small deer weighing about 200 pounds and having no horns. Its hoofs are shaped more like those of a buffalo than those of other varieties of deer.

The musk ox which is peculiarly the old original inhabitant of the barren grounds resembles the buffalo of the plains very much in general appearance but is a size smaller, the male being about the same size as the female buffalo. The hair is very shaggy around the head and neck of the males as in the case of the buffalo and the color of the

animal is the same, but the fur is much finer resembling beaver in texture, and finer than the beaver buffalo of the plains. The tail of the animal is only about an inch long. The top of the head is covered entirely by the roots of the horns. These are large and of a yellowish color. They come down about half way on each side of the head and the points then turn out. The animals are very savage when wounded. The females are good eating but not the males, even the Indians not eating them on account of their having a very strong smell and taste similar to musk. They are not found south of Churchill, their main range being in the Whale river country which is of a hilly nature and the snow blows off the tops of the hills in the winter allowing them to reach the moss and heather upon which they subsist. There is no wood or shelter of any kind in all the country they inhabit.

White bears are very numerous, especially in the fall of the year near Cape Churchill, but neither their hides nor their flesh are of any value, the latter tasting like whale blubber, and the hair or fur being too shaggy.

Seals are numerous in the spring, and the Esquimaux trade a great deal of seal blubber and hides. The seals are grey in color with black spots and their fur is of the coarse kind.

To revert to the possibility of Churchill becoming the great seaport of central Canada it may be worth while to consider what railroads should be built to reach it. First a railroad from lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Saskatchewan by the western side of Nelson river would be some 450 miles in length, it would pass through a country where construction would not be difficult, and it would even without branches drain the great agricultural regions of Red river and Saskatchewan to the sea by the most direct route possible. Although port Nelson is 150 miles further south than Churchill, a line starting from Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan and obliged to keep on the western side of Nelson river would reach Churchill by as short a line as port Nelson, Churchill harbor being much the better of the two. By starting the road at the first upper rapid on the Nelson, to which point the navigation of lake Winnipeg extends, as also that of both Saskatchewan with one break at Grand Rapids, and extending to the lowest rapid on the Churchill, say 100 miles above the fort, from which point the river is navigable to its mouth, a line not more than 300 miles in length would be required to open up a direct summer route to Europe of which the practicability for from three to four months in the year cannot be questioned. A line only four hundred miles long from Churchill to the eastern end of lake Athabasca would open up to European trade the whole of the vast Mackenzie river basin, a region 1,200 miles in length by 800 in breadth, traversed by large navigable rivers and containing a chain of lakes second only to the St. Lawrence chain in size, also including the great and known-to-be-fertile agricultural district of Peace river. The Churchill river itself, which rises under the name of the Beaver, in the country between Edmonton and Lac la Biche and drains the region between the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie, is no mean stream, being upwards of 1,000 miles in length, and although the greater part of its basin can never be of much account as an agricultural country yet its chain of lakes must be valuable for their fish, and it is more than likely that the timber along its banks will become an article of commerce. If the scientists are not mistaken it is in this region that the stores from which the Saskatchewan gold is drawn are situated.

Against the supposition that Churchill will one day be the seaport of the North-West there is nothing to urge except the opposition of the eastern provinces, the coldness of the winter climate, the deep snow fall, and the short season of navigation. Although the season is short it is favorable while it lasts, the freight requiring to be moved would be urgently required, and there are ships enough on the ocean to move all the freight that could ever by any possibility be landed for shipment at the port in one month instead of three if required. At any rate the North-West will have progressed far beyond its present condition when its exports will require even a small fleet to be steadily employed for more than three or four months in taking it to Europe. As to the extreme cold and deep snow of winter, it is perhaps needless to remark that the navigation or transportation is not expected to be done in winter, so that these would not affect it. As to the opposition of the eastern seaports nothing need be said. If they can prevent Churchill from becoming a seaport they will do so, and if they can't they won't. In this matter the people of the North-West will have to depend upon themselves.

A BIBLE conference will be held in connection with St. Michael's Church of England congregation on Sabbath afternoons, commencing on March 2nd, by Rev. Canon Newton. Chapters of special interest in the New Testament will be considered beginning with the first chapter of St. John's gospel. A general invitation is extended to all those who desire to attend.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 8, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. E. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's rancho, near Calgary; C. Sharpley, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. MCCAULEY.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of horse clothing, harness and saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with reasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

VOUCHERS.

A CIRCULAR issued from the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs, Regina, dated Jan. 14th. relative to the troublesome voucher question, has been received by Messrs. Norris & Carey. The circular says that: It has been found necessary in order to curtail unauthorized expenditure in connection with this department to lay down some general rule whereby merchants, authorized to cash our vouchers may be in a position to know which vouchers will be approved in this office. I have instructed our agent to write on the face of all authorized purchases of a special nature the words: "Authorized by Indian commissioner (or assistant commissioner) vide letter No— of the— (or the telegram)." I enclose a list shewing what pay sheets and vouchers may safely be cashed without the words mentioned being written on the face of same. But you must see that the calculation and additions of these are correct, as well as that they are properly witnessed and transferred to you before sending them forward. Also in the case of vouchers authorized. If these rules are not adhered to you must run the risk of having vouchers returned to you unapproved. The mark of an Indian must be witnessed by the agency interpreter when possible, otherwise by an employee of the department. The Indian agent has been instructed likewise. (Signed) E. Dewdney. The following is a list of the authorized expenditures, vouchers for which may be cashed with safety: Freight Indian department supplies from agency to various reserves, and to agency, not higher than ordinary rates. Ordinary farm sheets—Office allowance for agent; agents travelling expenses; agency clerk's salary; interpreter; storeman's salary; office fuel, light, ink, postage stamps, telegraph accounts—the latter only in cases of extreme necessity; agency clerk's expenses when visiting reserves in lieu of agent, \$2 per diem, 75c allowance for man; inspector's own vouchers and those certified by him; medical assistance to sick Indians to a limited extent (when no salary is granted to an authorized medical adviser) on order of agent, order to be attached to vouchers; repairing implements, tools and vehicles, property of Indian department and horse-shoeing; expenses incurred in removing Indian department property from one reserve to another, or agency; carrying despatches in case of urgent need. Industrial school expenditure—One man, one cook, payment for making of clothing and supplies of rations; vouchers need only be signed by principal of schools.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Portage Review and the Tribune have amalgamated.

The wholesale merchants of Winnipeg are organizing an association.

A ten foot seam of coal has been struck at Crowfoot creek on the C.P.R.

The city of London fire insurance company has established a branch in Calgary, J. K. Oswald agent.

A gasoline explosion occurred on Feb. 1st in Alliance, Ohio, blowing a building to pieces and killing a number of men and women. Loss \$75,000.

It appears from the Prince Albert Times that Mr. Pearce's duties are not to settle disputes in regard to claims, but merely to take evidence and report to the land board in Winnipeg. Slow, slow; always slow.

The Qu'Appelle Recorder thinks the representative element in the North-West council should be strengthened before next session. It thinks that Moose mountain, Battleford and Calgary should send a representative each and Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert an additional one each.

Losses in the boom and despondency consequent on his inability to meet his engagements, caused James H. Emalie, customs broker, of Winnipeg, to shoot himself in St. Paul lately. A one cent postage stamp was all the funds in his possession when he died. He had a paid up policy on his life of \$3,000. He lived about an hour after firing the shot but did not speak.

At a meeting held in Winnipeg on the evening of Feb. 1st, to discuss the Hudson's bay route, Duncan Macarthur said that the route of the Winnipeg and Hudson's bay railway had been repeatedly traversed by competent engineers. From the information gained by them it was estimated that the road could be built for \$30,000 a mile or \$20,000,000 in all. He thought the road should be under the control of the Manitoba government.

MacLeod Gazette, Jan. 26: Capt. Stewart is sole proprietor of the MacLeod and Calgary mail line. The Benton mail is to be run once a month. The Sabbath observance ordinance has changed the appearance of MacLeod on that day. Horses on Pincher creek have the mange. A dog with a tin can tied to his tail caused a man to get kicked by a skittish team of horses. A man named Frank Rubert, who came from the south with a band of horses committed suicide on the 15th inst. by shooting himself with a Springfield rifle. Some of the ranchers talk of fencing their leases.

MARRIED.

FRASER-PRUDEN—In the Methodist church, Edmonton, by Rev. A. B. Baird, on Thursday, 21st inst., Mr. H. Fraser, of Edmonton, fourth son of the late S. Fraser, factor in the H.B.C. service, discoverer of Fraser river, to Miss Maggie Pruden, second daughter of Mr. James Pruden, of Victoria.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, February 22nd, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-28	-34
Sunday,	-19	-52
Monday,	-18	-38
Tuesday,	-8	-37
Wednesday,	5	-36
Thursday,	16	-12
Friday,	19	-6

Barometer rising, 27.50.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

S.T. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on March 2nd.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

Via C.P.R. to Calgary, then C. R. D. & E. railroad to Edmonton &

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

3,000 lbs yellow sugar,
25 kegs syrup,
1,000 lbs hand picked beans,
25 boxes soap,
Butts of chewing tobacco,
Sacks of rice,
Chests of finest Congous and Japan teas.

ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Gochan and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land commissioner.